The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,453—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 6. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay *—Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 1 0
Second do.	0 8
Third do.	0 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line	" 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12 Postage in England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

All Orders, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
AGRA	1807	200	C. Hosman	13th March 1879.
PATNA	1780	200	J. Avern	10th April 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KILWA, 1,552 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander C. C. THOMSON, on THURSDAY, the 8th March 1879, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other placewhere inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle by the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. ASSYRIA, 1,136 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. P. NAILER, on THURSDAY, the 6th March, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,130 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. F. NAILER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VINGORLA, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. DOUGHERTY, on MONDAY, the 10th March 1879, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month*.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine.
Suez	350	210	60	
Port Said	350	240	60	
Jaffa	400	300	120	
Beyrout	425	320	130	
Cyprus	450	330	130	
Messina	500	340	140	Without Wine.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilli	550	350	145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 20th March 1879.
ARABIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st April 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Port Said regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A.M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS

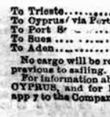
S. S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ
2,300 Tons, 560 H. P. Nominal.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 15th March.

For passage, &c.
Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



REGULAR LINE OF STEAERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. TEGE, Captain G. Zurich, on the 25th March 1879.
S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	" 375	" 295	" 142 0
To Port Said	" 320	" 255	" 131 8
To Suez	" 300	" 240	" 122 0
To Aden	" 170	" 130	" 64 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars app y to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879.
(e) MALWA	2935	450	P. S. Tomlin	10th March
SUMATRA	2488	450	W. A. Seaton	17th do.
(e) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	24th do.
CATHAY	2982	450	R. T. Dundas	31st do.
(e) NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	7th April.
BANGALORE	1463	500	E. G. Stead	14th do.
(e) HYDASPES	2984	450	D. Remeoldson	21st do.
BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	28th do.
(e) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	5th May.
THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(e) VENETIA	2735	450	C. G. Perris	19th do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Leo	26th do.
(e) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
TRAVANCORE	1900	350	W. Barratt	6th June.
(e) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babst	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (e) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	18th March 1879.
GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babst	1st April.
LOMBARDY	2723	450	W. B. Hall	15th do.
ZAMBESI	2491	370	A. Symons	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 4th March 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	28th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fontiman	23rd May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 27th February 1879. Superintendent.

HOTELS.

OOTACAMUND.

"BISHOPSDOWN"

HAS considerably been enlarged to meet the requirements of many applicants to this favourite Hotel. Notice is hereby given that rooms will be available from 1st March. Apply to THE MANAGER.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c.,

1 case assorted boot webb.
21 " mixed and assorted biscuits (by Huntley and Palmers.)
5 " cotton colored umbrellas.
5 " white jaconets and nansooks.
2 " colored lappets.
5 bales grey dhoties.
2 " turkey red twist.
" twines.

About 400 lbs. of fine Neilgherry Tea.
100 dozens Empress Eau de Cologne.

On account of Indentor Abdoollaly Dawoodkhan.

A D } 5—1 case sewing thread per "Branksome Hall"
R } 8—1 " do. per "Trentham Hall"

AUCTION SALE OF SCREW STEAMER ARROW.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at their rooms on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p.m., the Iron Screw Steamer "Arrow" of about 130 tons register 36 nominal horse power, with all her masts, sails, yards, riggings, anchors, chains, boats, &c., &c. as she now lies of the Mazagon Bunder.

She was built in 1869 by Seath and Co. and her dimensions are 120 feet in length and 20 feet in breadth and 10½ feet in depth.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 6th March 1879, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by public Auction, at 1 p.m., under instructions from the Official Liquidators, appointed by the High Court, the following :—

A large and varied selection of Piece goods, dhoties, madapollams, shirtings, T.-cloth, Kutchee cloth, drill and striped cloth, fancy sample cloth, and twist of various numbers, &c., &c.

Auction will take place at Parell, near Lall Baugh, in "The New Examining Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited."

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS AND TWIST.

On WEDNESDAY, the 12th March 1879 Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at 1 P.M., under instructions from the Official Liquidators, appointed by the High Court, the following :—

A large and varied selection of piecegoods, dhoties, madapollams, shirtings, T cloth, Kutchie cloth, drill and striped cloth, fancy sample cloth, and twist of various numbers, &c., &c.

Auction Sale will take place at Chinchpogly, the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 6th March 1879.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

LANDED PROPERTY FOR SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Hussoon Meeyan bin Shaik Ebram Maistry, the mortgagor, BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m. on the premises, all that piece or parcel of Fazendaree land or ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house built thereon, situate, lying and being on the east side of Sutry Sarang or F. Tindell Street, in subdistrict of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under No 34, containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth, and 70 feet in length, or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by Sutry Sarang or F. Tindall Street, on the north by the house of Dada Geetay, and on the south by the house of Shaik Dawood.

For particulars and conditions of sale may be seen by applying to the undersigned.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.

Bombay, 6th March 1879.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MUSIC LESSONS given by a Gentleman, Please apply to "M. D.," care of this Office.

BOMBAY ART EXHIBITION OPEN DAILY from 7 to 11 A.M., and from 2 to 6 P.M. ADMITTANCE—ONE RUPEE.

REV. D. MACKICHAN, M. A., B. D., will Lecture on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 5 P.M., on "Submarine Telegraphy with Illustrations of Recent Developments," at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute. Admission Free.

TO CAPTAINS, OFFICERS, SEAMEN and others in the HARBOUR.—A SERVICE OF SONG THIS EVENING on board the BRITISH ENTERPRISE, commencing at half-past seven.

TO-DAY, TIFFIN, Re. 1—Pea Soup, Oyster Coquilles, Beef steak Pudding, Veal Cutlets and Bacon, Chops, Chicken Curry, Salad Cheese,—TEMPLE BAR, FORT.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places, and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUB, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO BE LET, for six months, a large and handsomely FURNISHED BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill. Rent Rs. 250 a month. Apply to J., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MAIL PHAETON FOR SALE, nearly new. Price Rs. 800. Apply 34, Marine Lines.

AMMUNITION BOOTS FOR SALE, 150 pairs at Rs. 2-8 per pair. A GREAT BARGAIN. Apply B., care of this Office.

FOR SALE, a very strong GREY ARAB, fast and quiet in Harness and Saddle, free from vice, 14-5 years, Rs. 700. Apply to R., care of this Office.

GOOD GREY PONY, believed to be sound, with English Saddle and Bridle, Rs. 100, L. F., Waverley Hotel.

A FEW RARE BOOKS (out of print) on Indian Entomology, Ophiology, and the Flora of Bombay and its vicinity. L. F., Waverley Hotel.

FOR SALE, Tents, Carriages, Horse-Guards Cornet, and Nagpore Matting Apply to the MANAGER, PURVIS AGENCY.

FOR SALE, a SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANO in good condition (now under repairs,) For particulars address C., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO CLUBS, MESSES, &c.—HARDMAN'S FINE OLD WAVERLEY WHISKEY. Cash Price Rs. 19 per dozen. THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.

PHOTOGRAPHS of TOMBS in SEWREE CEMETERY—P. VUCCINO & Co. having engagements for next week to Photograph Tombs in the above Cemetery, will on that occasion undertake similar orders on favourable terms.

FOR SALE, a COLLARD and COLLARD'S Grand PIANO, fine tone and in good order, Rs. 450. A VIOLIN, good tone, in case, Rs. 40. A Rosewood Music Stand double, Rs. 15. Apply at the Government Telegraph Office.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

COPENHAGEN BUTTER, just received, 1 lb. Tins, PEARSE, Confectioner, 22, Apollo Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

JOHN WILSON, Director.

THIS MAMMOTH EQUISCURRICULUM having concluded the most successful season in Calcutta ever Known in the annals of amusements, will open in Bombay

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 12TH MARCH 1879, IN THE COLOSSAL AMPHITHEATRE

now in course of construction at the corner of Cruickshank and Market Roads.

THE Public of Bombay and vicinity are respectfully informed that in addition to our former MAMMOTH and TALENTED COMPANY, all the Premier Artistes, Equestrians, Gymnasts, Acrobats, Vocalists, Skaters, Clowns, &c., selected by Mr. JOHN WILSON from the Principal Circuses, Hippodromes, and Theatres of Europe, will make their first appearance, forming a combination rarely if ever, brought together in one Company. The prices of admission have been placed at a very reasonable scale, and no increase will be made, although our expenses are more than double.

NOTICE.

THE REFRESHMENT BAR will be let to the HIGHEST BIDDER. All offers to be made in writing, and addressed to THE MANAGER at the Circus.

NOTICE.

THE SMALL PEARL FISHERY at SALAVATTURIA, near Mannar, will commence on the 10th inst., and last about nine days.

FRAMJEE, SANDS & Co.,
Agents H. M.'s Ceylon Government.

5th March, 1879.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.—BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—TENDERS will be received up to THURSDAY, 13th instant, for the supply during the year 1879-80 of PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, MATERIALS and other Articles, concerning which full information as to probable quantities, present rates, &c., will be furnished on application at the Secretary's Office, Byculla Schools, where forms of Tender and Schedules can be obtained on payment.

The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender.

Byculla, 5th March 1879.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF BOMBAY.

THE HALF-YEARLY COMMUNICATION of the District Grand Lodge will be held at the Freemasons' Hall on SATURDAY, the 29th March. Business : The presentation of an Address and Testimonial to the D. G. M. on his retirement, the Installation of the D. G. M. nominate, and the appointment of D. G. Officers. Tickets Rs. 10 ; after the 20th instant, Rs. 12.

W. H HUSSEY,
District Grand Secretary.
Freemasons' Hall, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

NOTICE.

LIST of ESTATES of which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been GRANTED to the Administrator General and of Estates which have come under his charge.

ADAMS, WILLIAM, late Inspector B. B. and C. I. Railway Company.
BAILLIE, WILLIAM, late Pensioned Head Clerk to the Collector and Magistrate of Satara.
BEGAUM, late of Bombay, Mahomedan woman.
BEVILLE FREDERICK AUGUSTUS, late Captain, 25th Regiment Bombay N tive Infantry.
CHRISTISON JOHN WILLIAM, late Assistant Engineer, Neemuch State Railway.
CURSETJAL, Widow of Gokerjee Hirjeebhoy, of Bombay, Parsee Inhabitant.
DALY JAMES BRIEN, late Supervisor in the Public Works Department, Neemuch.
DEMONTMORENCY WILLIAM H., late British inhabitant of Bombay.
HEYER CHARLES, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Company.
HEWSON JOHN FRANCIS, late Lieutenant, Royal Engineers.
HUTCHINSON ROBERT SINCLAIR, late an Inspector, Salt Department, Daman Frontier.
JOHNSON CHARLES, late Surgeon Major, Bombay Medical Establishment.
LEYCESTER EDWARD, late Assistant Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway.
LUMSDAINE WILLIAM LIONEL, late Clerk of the Civil Court, Mhow.
MAKELLAR ARCHIBALD FORMAN, late Lieut, Royal Horse Artillery.
MARTIN DAVID WISE, late Engineer S. S. "Toredo."
MENESSE ELLEN, Mrs., Wife of Mr. Camille Menesse, Auctioneer, Bombay.
MORRISON WILLIAM, late Commander S. S. Koina.
PEREIRA JOAO FLORIAN, late Portuguese Inhabitant, Bombay.
RAMABAI, Widow of Moroba Gowrojee, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant.
SHARKEY EDMOND DE LA GARDE, late of Bombay Civil Service.
SPRAGGON ROBERT, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Company.
STRAHAN W., late Major of the Royal Artillery.
WILLIAMS THOMAS, late Engine Driver, G. I. P. Railway Company.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to any of the abovenamed Estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith.

W. LOUDON,
Administrator General.

Bombay, Administrator General's Office, March 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHOJA JAITHABHOY CHANDBHOY, of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan Inhabitant, hath CONTRACTED to SELL to NENSEYBHOY KHAIRAJ and RAHIMTOOLABHOY KHAIRAJ, all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house and premises standing thereon, situate on the east side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, in the sub-district of Man'vee, without the Fort of Bombay, and containing by admeasurement two hundred and one square yards, be the same more or less, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Pension under No. 1,429 and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 42, and bounded on the east by the sweeper's passage, on the north, north-east, and north-west by the same sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street, and on the south by the house of Rahimbhoy Allcobhoy. ALL PERSONS having any CLAIM to the said property or to any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed and all claims, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 6th day of March 1879.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJEE,
Purchasers' Solicitor.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(Established 1809.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £2,000,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS (exclusive of above capital) £2,711,876
LIFE REVENUE for the year 1877 ..... £ 434,250

THE SURPLUS FUND in 1875 amounted to £253,332 which yielded from 1½ to upwards of 2 per cent. per annum on the sum assured, according to the duration of the policy.

The next division will be made as at 31st December 1880.

Table of Rates for Rs. 1,000 payable at death.

Age.	Without profits.	Age.	With profits.
20	Rs. 25 6	20	Rs. 29 3
25	" 27 2	25	" 31 3
30	" 29 7	30	" 33 14
35	" 32 7	35	" 37 5
40	" 35 14	40	" 41 4
45	" 40 3	45	" 46 3
50	" 45 6	50	" 53 5

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

RESERVE FUND and Suspense Account (exclusive of Capital) £1,097,948
FIRE REVENUE for 1877 ..... £ 987,128

Risks of all descriptions insured at current rates.

W. M. MACAULAY & Co.,
Agents for both Branches.

34, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ENGLISH COMEDY, BURLESQUE, AND VARIETY COMPANY.

SEASON 1879-80.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer, it is purposed by Mr. G. ANDERSON to supply Bombay with a long felt want, viz., a really

FIRST CLASS ENTERTAINMENT

during the winter season, for which purpose a List is opened, whereby Intending Subscribers can register their names for any number of tickets they may think requisite during the said season, viz., of 3 months commencing early in October, such tickets being transferable, and entitling the holder thereof to admission at any performance during the season (benefits excepted.)

No money to be advanced by Subscribers, but it is expected by the management that tickets subscribed for will be taken up on the arrival of the Company in Bombay.

The Company will be carefully selected, and will comprise

20 FIRST CLASS ARTISTES.

Arrangements will be effected so that the latest and most popular pieces will be produced.

A first class Scenic Artist will be engaged, by which

IMMENSE SPECTACULAR NOVELTIES

will be produced on a scale hitherto unknown in India.

In order that Subscribers may be comfortably entertained, the theatre will be entirely renovated and decorated with grand improvements on the latest London principles in the Auditorium, and during the season a

GORGEOUS PANTOMIME

will be produced with new Scenery, Dresses, &c., brought expressly from London.

Names may be registered at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., also at Messrs. KELLY and Co., Byculla Hotel, where all information may be obtained.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial

GEHRIG'S
ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2,
of the appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

OLD GLENLIVET.

THIS WHISKY is a blend from some of the most noted Distilleries in Scotland, and is guaranteed to consist of PURE MALT SPIRIT only. It is thoroughly matured, very mellow, and entirely free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.

As large holders of the different kinds from which the Blend is made, we are in a position to allow the various Distillings to become thoroughly amalgamated before being bottled, an advantage which consumers of the article will readily appreciate.

TREACHER & Co. feel that it would be an insult to the intelligence of their Constituents to *put forward* Chemical Analysis and Medical Reports regarding this "Fine Old Spirit," as, however, gratifying these may be in themselves, they are obviously useless as affording a guarantee, that the Spirit offered, is the same as that commented upon.

TREACHER & Co. consider that the proper test of excellence of any article, consists in the demand for it, and judged by that standard, the fact, that, the sale of their "Fine Old Glenlivet" has increased more than tenfold during the past three years, and continues monthly to increase, may be accepted as conclusive proof of its character and value.

Samples sent on application.

Per 1 dozen case ..... Cash Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHOICE AND SELECT INDIAN TEAS.
DIRECT FROM EUROPEAN PLANTERS.

SMALL Consignments of Tea from Mr. RICHARD BALLARD, of Nassau, Mr. DAVID MALONEY, late of Holta, Mr. PEACHY, of Byjnath, and from other Kangra Valley Plantations.

In Tin Boxes at Rs. 2, 1-12, 1-8, 1-6, 1-4, 1, 14 As. and 12 As. per lb.

M. H. MAJU & CO.,
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

DUNNETT & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
M. MORTON & CO.,

BEG to announce to the Public and Constituents of the late M. MORTON & Co. that they have purchased the Good-Will, Measure-Books, &c., of the Firm, and are carrying on Business in the same premises.

D. & Co. trust by strict attention to business and promptitude in execution of all Orders entrusted to their care to merit a share of public patronage.

SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,
25, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.
SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Saraphones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.

Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs. 65 ; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MEIFFRE NEVEU & CIE.,
(Aux Villes de France,)
BOMBAY.

LADIES who are in the habit of sending home for their dresses will find that by ordering them at MEIFFRE NEVEU & Cie. they have all the advantages of fashionable making and materials, perfect fit and reasonable prices, without all the difficulties of delayed communication with home dress-makers, who impose their own tastes and selections, and whose inexperience of India causes their dresses very often to be unsuitable for a hot climate.

Samples in the greatest variety. Estimates, plates and descriptions on application.

This department, lately increased by important improvements, is constantly kept under a staff of four Dress-makers especially engaged from time to time from the first Paris and London houses.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received ; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts	Rs. 4 12 per doz.	in Casks of 4 doz.	
Pints	" 3 0 "	"	7 doz.
Hogsheads	" 60 0 per hhd.		
Kilderkins	" 30 0 per kild.		

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &c.

MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SONS'

WHITE.	Per 1 Doz. Qts.	Per 2 doz. Pints.
Neszmelyer, 1868	at Rs. 16	at Rs. 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	" 19	
Schomlauer Auslese 1868	" 22	
RED.		
Szegzarder 1862	" 13	" 14
Ofner Adlersberger 1862	" 16	
Karlowitzer 1868	" 16	
Erlauer, 1868	" 16	" 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	" 19	" 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.
Bombay, January 1879.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have
13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 5TH MARCH 1879.

So far as active business is concerned the holidays may be considered as having practically begun, scarcely a transaction of any kind having taken place to-day, and we may now lay our account for at least a week of stagnation.

The telegrams from Home yesterday scarcely report a change from the previous day. Consols are still quoted at 96⅛ ; French Rentes at 113¾ ; Four per cent. Rupee Paper at 74½ ; and Fours-and-a-half at 79¾.

Coffee is quiet with a decline of 1s. per cwt. in Mid. Plantation Ceylon, Cocoanut Oil is unchanged, Linseed is steady, and Rapeseed firm at previous prices.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is quiet but steady, quotations all round being the same as on Friday last, and Cotton in Liverpool closed with supplies freely offered, the day's sales being estimated at 8,000 bales against imports of 15,000. Spot prices are nominally unaltered, as also are arrivals, but of the latter there are anxious sellers with no buyers on the basis of 4¼d. for Good Omras, and 4¼d. for G. F. Omras. Liverpool terms, March-shipment.

Yesterday's telegram from New York advises large receipts again at the American ports, and although ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 9¾ cents., June shipment has declined from 10,21 to 10·18 cents. per lb. The receipts now show the following comparisons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	20,000	17,000	6,000
Four days' do.	51,000	60,000	22,000
Total Since 1st Sept.	3,860,000	3,618,000	3,578,000

At the Weekly Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in the official rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGE as usual on Wednesday has ruled extremely quiet, next to nothing in the way of fresh business has been done, and rates are practically unchanged, although some of the Banks have been naming rather higher figures for drawing. Council drafts will, of course, guide the market for the rest of the Mail, and the general opinion seems to be that the average rate will be in the neighbourhood of 1s. 7d. per rupee. If so we are not likely to see much change, but if a better average is obtained, we may look for rates hardening somewhat. We quote :—

Bank Bills, on demand	....1s. 7 1-16 td.	per Rs.
Do. 6 months' sight	....1s. 7 7-16 d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,,	,, ...1s. 7 7-16d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,,	,, ...1s. 7¼d.	,,
France 3 ,,	,, ...2·05	,,
Sovereigns each	... Rs. 12-7	

In Gold we have not heard of any change. On Calcutta demand drafts have receded to par.

GOVERNMENT PAPER remains quiet and unaltered. Fours, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 99¾.

SHARES.—Transactions have been on the most limited scale and very few fluctuations in rates have to be recorded. Bank of Bombays close at Rs. 670, a recovery of 1½ per cent. Colaba Land shares are Rs. 5 lower and Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s have fallen Rs. 10. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the speculative demand has ceased. We note a decline of Rs. 10 in Morarjee Gocouldass and Rs. 5 in Orientals. Dhurrumseys are Rs. 5 higher. This Market will be closed now up to Monday next.

COTTON.—A very depressed feeling has been apparent to-day and scarcely a single transaction of any importance has taken place. Sellers are more willing to do business both ready and forward, but buyers in the face of the very dull accounts from Home will do nothing. The receipts here yesterday were 4,186 bales, but the total for six days is only 17,466 bales, a small return for this time of year, and next week will probably be even more moderate. We quote to-day :—

Good Broach, April dely.	....Rs.	204	per candy
Good Omra, do.	do. ..... ,,	191	,,
G. F., ,, do.	do. ..... ,,	182	,,
G. F. ,, do.	do. ..... ,,	178	,,

FREIGHTS are dull in the extreme and rates are unaltered. For Liver pool by steam we quote 22s. 6d. and the same by sail. For Marseilles steam freight is still offering at 30s. and for other Mediterranean ports at 32s. 6d., payable here.

PIECE GOODS continue dull owing to the holidays and the clearances from the bazaar are very light. Prices are nominally unchanged.

COALS are and the demand is most limited.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. share	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	128
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	670
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	5 do	640
National Bank of India.	37,32[illegible]	[illegible]25-10		5 do	110

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.s*	820
Frere Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. s.	108
Mazagon Land	5,000	1,000	30 p. s.		550
Portslanning Land Company, Limited	5,000	1,400	all	15 p.s.	200

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	775
Albert Co., Kurrachee..	300	3,000	1,20,[illegible]5	ct	775
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	540
Bellary ..... India ...	178	1,000	311	25	450
Carnac Cotton India ..	155	500	all	60 p.s	415
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	350	all	14 do	80
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	150
Carwar Co	1,000	1,300	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,980	all	50 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	600	1,000	all	30 do	310
Hind Cotton Press Co..	333	1,000	all	100 do	740 xd
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	875
French Press Co.....	300	500	all	76 p.s.	400
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	all	30 do	295
Prince of W. Press	120	500	250	40 do	360
Sassoon Press Co.....	600	400	all	25 do	360
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	395
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.-..	100	1,000	925	125 do	980
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.....		1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	575

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,70[illegible]	—	50
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.s.	15
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.s.	900
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	65 p.	1,100
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	2 p.ct	60
Bhowaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000	...	40 p.s.	800
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	710
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	60
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.s*	4
Globe S. and W. Co....	900	1,000	all	25 p.s.	40
Gocrla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	650
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	300
Dhurumsey Spinning ..	3,000	3,000	all	35 p.s*	300
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	400	...	375
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	30
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	775
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	30 p.s.	740
Hydrabad S. and W. Co.	700	1,000	1,000	...	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills ...	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	695
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	860
L. Muccoojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	60 p.s*	800
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	400
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	70 p.s*	1,100
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	...	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	15
Meghjee Pakir.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,050
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	880
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..	155
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p.	560
Neriad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	—	1
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	...	5
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	10
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	565
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	225
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	700
Soonderdas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75 p.s.	650
Do do. ₹ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.s.	700
Victoria Mills	820	1,000	all	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20	21[illegible] 3·0	p. ct	300
Do. New £20 Shares....	..	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	£20	65·7·3	do	73
Ditto	..	£20	21·12·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,160
L. Do. New Shares. ..	..	£12[illegible]	199·9·[illegible]	do	250

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	225 p.s	1,715
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.....	150	10,000	2,000	250 p.s.	3,050
Bombay Gas Company..	50,000	50	all	7½ p. ct	58
Bombay Saw Mills Co..	600	1,000	all	—	300
Landing and Shipping Co of Kurrachee, Ld..	500	500	300	36 p. s.	200
Malabar Company, Ld.	1,150	200	100	7½ p. ct	48
Mechanical Buildings Co.	1,000	500	all	p. s.	15 xd
Prince of Wales Insurance Company.....	250	8,000	1,000	75 p. s.	900
Thacker and Co., Ld. ..	1,000	100	100	—	100
Treacher and Co....	1,990	500	6 all	62½ p. s.	660
Ahegas Patent Slip Co.	2,00[illegible]	250	all	p. ct	190

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st March 1879.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,579	0	0
Merchandize	1,52,091	0	0
Other Receipts	200	0	0
Telegraph.....	532	0	0
Total Rs....	2,03,402	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1878.

Open 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	56,320	0	0
Merchandize	1,25,307	0	0
Other Receipts	850	0	0
Telegraph.....	602	0	0
Total Rs....	1,83,099	0	0
Increase Rs.....	20,373	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE S.S. OCEUS, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 150 deck passengers.

THE S.S. RED STAR, 1,008 tons, Captain J. Roseberry, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 23th Jan., and Aden, 25th Feb., in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Nusserwanjee Manockjee and Co.

THE S.S. TARPEIA, 1,054 tons, Captain J. T. Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Newcastle, 20th Jan., with a cargo of 700 tons coals and railway materials. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. McCulloch Beyts and Co.

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. SCOTLAND.

THE S. S. SCOTLAND, 1,694 tons, Captain J. James, sailed yesterday for London with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mrs. G. Rowlandson and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Davies, Surgeon Major C. F. Ogilvie, Mrs. Wright and infant, and three deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE S. S. SPEKE HALL.

THE HALL LINE S. S SPEKE HALL, 1,730 tons, Captain W. Brand, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Mayer and two infants, Mr. Price, Mr. A. Murray, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Holl and infant, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie, Master Gillespie and Miss Gillespie, Mr. H. Bathies, C. S., Mr. and Mrs. Roberts, Mr. A. V. Lazarus, Mrs. Brand, Dr. W. Mackintosh, Mr. Kershaw, Mrs. Sanderson, Mr. W. G. Young, Captain Shumaker, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson, Mr. and Mrs. Loudon and two infants, Master Tyrell, Mr. Lyon, and two deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
5	Red Star (s).....	Roseberry ...	Cardiff, Jan 23.
	Tarpeia (s)	Russell	Newcastle, Jan 20.
	Figaro	Berard	Mauritius, Jan 23.
	Malwa (s).....	Tomlin	Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
5	H M S Crocodile(s)..	Doughty	England.
	Bouganville.....	Lefevre	Calcutta.
	St Anne Luxmee ...	Nacoda	Tuticorin.
	Mary S Ames	Crocker	Colombo.
	Scotland (s).....	James	London.
	Speke Hall(s).....	Brand	Liverpool.
	Ooran (s).....	Baker.....	Coast and Cutch.

The barque Sparton, to United Kingdom or Continent, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.			
28	Chilka (s).....	Flay	Glasgow, Dec 27.
	Paladin (s).....	Parker	——, Feb 20.
	Legislator (s).....	Burley	Liverpool, Jan 25.
	Glen-sk.....	Fort	Liverpool, Nov 9.
	Chrysomene	Greig	Liverpool, Nov 9.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 28.—Ship Shelomith.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Falvdin—Dharwur Eastern Channel Light ship, waiting orders.
By Chrysomeno—Ships Austriana and Dharwur, waiting orders at Sandheads.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.			
1	Canara (s).....	.....	Negapatam.
3	Meeca (s).....	.....	Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.			
1	Baghdad (s).....	.....	Bombay and S P.
3	Canara (s).....	.....	Calcutta and N P.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—700 bundles hoop iron and 600 bundles sheet iron, Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.
Macedonia s—300 bundles sheet iron, Jamsetjee Cursetjee and Co.
India s—5 packages hardware, Esmalljee Esscoffbhoy ; 1 case time pieces and 7 cases clocks, Hajee Cossman Tar Mahamed. Helena s—4 cases claret, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Alnwick Castle s—50 cases eau de cologne, John S Elmore and Co. Mirzapore s—4 cases black cochineal, Javerchund Goomachund. Greenock—6,098 iron bars, Finlay, Muir and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

India s—19 cases tobacco, Callidass Raychund ; 3 casks hams, Sir Charles Forbes and Co ; 25 cases clocks, Hajee Cossman Tar Mahamed ; 4 casks zinc paint, Heptoola Shaik Adam, and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Bellona s—6 bales rags and 31 bales wool, Bunni Fuckerchund ; 37 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co ; 85 bales wool, Govindjee Mahadevjee ; 72 bales cotton, Bosea Lalljee ; 46 bales hemp, Nusserjee Verjiee ; 47 bales wool, Mottee Jetta ; 60 bales wool, Jethamund Chellaram ; 45 bales wool, Tilloonkillick, Nixon and Co. ; 10 bales wool, Varachund Chellaram ; 15 bales wool, Khimchund Chunchuldass ; 60 bales hemp, Lalljee Naranjee,
Speke Hall s—16 bales wool, B I S N Co ; 104 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Muncherjee and Co ; 116 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 500 bales cotton, A Blaschceck and Co.,
India s—200 cwts bones dust, Beatto Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Knight Companion, 87½ cwts beyda and 162½ cwts gall, Pursotum Canjee.

FOR LONDON.

Contest, 20 bales hides, Khanmahamed Nensee ; 425 cwts B horns, Natha Essa.
Estepona s—156 cwts coffee, Hurrydass Luckmeedass ; 60 bales hemp, Finlay, Muir and Co.
Scotland s—52 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Indian s—100 bales cotton, Geo Lockhart and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arago s—500 cwts coffee, A Blaschceck and Co ; 300 cwts poppy seed, Finlay, Scott and Co.
Bengal s—699½ cwts coffee, A Blaschceck and Co ; 400 bags coffee, B I S N Co ; 335 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers,
Singapore s—500 cwts B horns, A Blaschceck and Co ; 2,671½ cwts groundnuts, Volkart Brothers.

FOR GENOA.

Sicily s—250 bales cotton, B I S N Co ; 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 100 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee ; 575 cwts castor seed, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Singapore s—1,999½ cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Presnitz s—200 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR Y. KOHAMA.

Nizam s—125 bales twist, The National S and W Co ; 5 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Nizam s—25 cases sharkfins and 4 cases fishmaws, Rahimbhoy Allaidinbhoy ; 4 cases fishmaws, and 6 cases sharkfins, Cassum Khakee Nanjee ; 198 bales cotton, Jairathboy Pe rbhoy ; 65 bales twist, The Alliance S and W Co ; 5 bales cotton, Goolsmhoosein Jonmahomed ; 52 bales twist, Currimbhoy Ebram.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 6.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

To settle the amount of decree.

507-78—Prescot and W—J C Lanyon and another vs Mahomed Hajee Moosa Noormahomed—Inverarity L and O.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

325-78—In person—(a pauper) sunsord Bharmul vs Walljee Jeypal—Part heard.
418-78—In person—Bhawoo Raghoba vs Richard Ardill Dallas —Lynch and T.
565-78—Crawford and B—Dinshaw Jewajee vs Sudamund Escoba —Chalk and W.
241-78—Crawford and B—Mahomed Shuffee bin Mahomed Currim Abdoola—Khundsero M.
683-77—Bhaishunker N—The Hon'ble John Marriot vs Thucker Ruttonsey Khimjee and others—Shapurjee and T.

[Before the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

98-76—Muljee and B—Burjorjee Dorabjee and another vs G W Terry—R V Hearn—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 4.

Finlay, Surg, on duty, from Deolalee.
Neill, Col, C B Horse, on duty, from Indore.
Rowlandson, Major, Staff Corps, on duty, from Kamptee.

MARCH 5.

Dyke, Captain, Staff, on duty, from Ahmedabad.
Burchell, Lieut, 1-2nd Queens, on duty, from Deolalee.
Poignand, Captain, 59th Regt, on leave, from Mhow.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 5.

Blake, 2nd Lieut, The Royal Scots, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Murray, Dy Surg Genl, on duty, to Madras.
Kelsall, Lieut. 2-11th Regt, on leave, to Matheran.
Kelsall, Surg, on duty, to Poona.
Archer, Li-ut, 59th Rift-s, on duty, to Meerut.
Clawes, 2nd Lieut, 60th Rifles, on duty, to Agra.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, Feb. 27.)

Major Conolly, Officiating Judicial Assistant of Dera Ismail Khan, is placed on special duty as Political Assistant to Major Cavagnari, C S I, vice Mr A F D Cunningham.

Mr Bird, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Ferozepore, has obtained six months' special leave of absence.

Mr Homan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, is appointed to officiate temporarily as Judicial Assistant of Dera Ismail Khan.

Mr Mercer, District Superintendent of Police, has been granted by Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, an extension of six months furlough.

The Hon the Lieut-Governor is pleased to make the following appointments :—Mr Brown to be an Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class. Mr Ludlam to be an Officiating Assistant District Superintendent of Police, 1st Class.

Mr Broome, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Lahore, is appointed to officiate as District Superintendent of Police, Rohtak.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, Feb. 28.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Lieut MacMullen, 18th Bengal Cavalry, late Officiating Deputy Judge Advocate, Sirhind and Lahore Circle, to officiate as Deputy Judge Advocate of the Oudh, Allahabad and Saugor Circle, during the absence on furlough of Major Clemmett.

2nd Battalion 22nd Reg—Lieut Daman to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Mein, appointed a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps.

34th Reg—Lieut Andrews to be Instructor of Musketry, vice Lieut Chisholm-Batten, appointed Adjutant.

Third Regiment—Lieut Schoales to be Adjutant, vice Bushman, promoted.

Surgeon Major St John Killery, 54th Foot, to have medical charge Dumraong vice Surgeon Major Roe.

9th Bengal Cavalry—Captain Broome, General List, Infantry attached, to be Officiating Squadron Commander, during the absence on unexpired duty of Major Palmer.

27th N I—Surgeon Mullins, doing duty with Sappers and Miners, to the officiating medical charge of the regiment during the absence on leave of surgeon Major Caldwell,

Lieut Col J H Brown, R A, is directed to proceed from Meean Meerut, for duty with the R A at that station.

That portion of G O C C dated 4th Feb posting Brevet Lieut Col Mackesy, Bengal Staff Corps, to Allahabad for general duty, is cancelled.

Majors Goodenough and Wodehouse, R A are directed to proceed to England, and join M and H batteries respectively of the 4th Brigade, into which they have been permitted to exchange.

Major Chaldecott, R A, is directed to proceed from Umballa to Nusseerabad, and join E Battery 2nd Brigade, into which he has been permitted to exchange.

In consequence of the abolition of the classes for Sub-Lieutenants, the following officers of the Garrison Instruction Staff will revert to regimental duty : Major Haughton, R A, Chief Instructor at Bangalore, Captain Brown, R A, Assistant Instructor at Bangalore.

Captain Freeman, No 6 Battery 8th Brigade R A, is directed to proceed from Lucknow to Govindgarh, for duty with No 10 Battery 9th Brigade.

Captain Landon, General List, Infantry, attached to the 8th N I, is transferred as an attached officer to the 29th N I, and directed to proceed to Tullegong to relieve Captain G E D Brasnor of the charge of the regimental depot, the latter officer proceeding to join his regiment on service.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards the names of the officers specified below are to be added to the list of officers detailed for duty with the regimental depots :—

Captain Bainbridge, 2-22nd Foot. Captain Lowe, 34th Foot. Lieut Wells, 4-60th Rifles, vice Lieut H Vere.

The undermentioned officers of the Royal Engineers have been appointed as Field Engineer and Assistant Field Engineers to the 2nd division Peshawar Valley Field Force :—

Field Engineer—Major C A Sim.
Assistant Field Engineers—Lieutenants Conner, Attree, Wahab, Lindley MacDonnell, Rawson, Poulter and Hamilton.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. SEXTON, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 5th March 1879.

The Commandant desires to express in Regimental Orders his thanks to those Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Members of the Corps, who to the number of 200 turned out for parade this morning, at as the Commandant is full aware, considerable personal inconvenience.

The Commandant congratulates the Regiment on receiving the well-merited commendations of their Excellencies the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief for the satisfactory manner in which the several movements performed were executed.

By Order,
W. M. TENNENT, Captain,
Offg. Adjutant, Bombay V. R. C.

CALENDAR FOR MARCH 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon.....8th, 6h. 06m. p.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
March:		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 6	.....	6 13	6 5	{ 9 48 m 10 26 a	4 1 m 3 59 a
Fri. 7	2nd Spring Ember Day.	6 17	6 6	{ 10 35 m 10 59 a	4 38 m 4 41 a
S t. 8	3rd Spring Ember Day.	6 16	6 6	{ 11 15 m 11 32 a	5 12 m 5 20 a
Sun. 9	2nd Sunday in Lent.	6 15	6 6	{ 11 55 m ...	5 46 m 5 59 a
Mon. 10	.....	6 14	6 6	{ 0 5 m 0 36 a	6 20 m 6 39 a
Tues. 11	.....	6 13	6 7	{ 0 40 m 1 21 a	9 59 m 7 21 a
Wed. 12	.....	6 12		{ 1 18 m 2 8 a	7 39 m 8 5 a

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

WACE—February 27th, at Guildford, Surrey, the wife of Captain Richard Wace, R. A., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

REA—February 26th, at the Mission House, Gogo, the wife of the Rev. G. T. Rea, M. A., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

KLEE—DOUGHTY—March 5th, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, M. A., Hermann J. D. Klee to Mary Dora Charlotte, only daughter of John J. Doughty, Norwich, Suffolk, late H. M.'s 13th Lancers.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

JOUGUET—February 28th, at Allahabad, the wife of H. Jouguet, of a son.

RUDDELL—February 25th, at Peshawur, the wife of Colonel Ruddell, 25th The King's Own Borderers of a daughter.

BENDLE—February 23rd, at Raipore, Central Provinces, the wife of A. W. Rendle Adjutant, 16th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.

CROWE—February 27th, at Lawrencepore, Punjab, of fever, Lieut Henry Crowe, H M's 67th Regiment, aged 27 years.

HUNT—February 28th, at Dehra Dun, Rose Hunt, the beloved daughter of Mrs. and T. W. Hunt, Esq. District Engineer, Lower Ganges Canal aged 26 years.

MURE—February 26th, at Peshawur Captain John Macredie Muro, 34th Regiment and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, aged 37.

BENDLE—February 25th, at Raipore Mary Gwendolyn, the beloved daughter of A. W. Rendle, Adjutant, 16th Regiment, and his wife Mary.

BENDLE—February 25th, at Raipore, Central Provinces, Mary Louisa, the beloved wife of A. W. Rendle, Adjutant, 16th N. I.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittance, sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 6, 1879.

THE indomitable Mr. Bythell has saluted Mr. Ravenscroft, on his promotion to the rank of a Member of Council, with a renewal of the demand for the repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act. A fresh lease of life was, it will be remembered, given to this most objectionable measure last year by the adoption of some so-called amendments which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, but which certainly had not the desired effect of making the Act a whit more acceptable to the mercantile community. Mr. Pritchard, the Commissioner of Customs, has now reported to the Government of Bombay that the revenue of the Cotton Frauds Department, the local working of which is placed under his control, did not exceed a lakh of rupees for the year 1878, while the expenditure amounted to a lakh and a half. The deficit of half a lakh must of course be made good out of the general revenues of the country, so that the pet measure of legislation with which Mr. Ravenscroft has most unwisely chosen to identify his name has actually caused a not inappreciable loss of revenue to the State in a year in which the Government of Bombay has been so hardly pressed for money that it has considered itself bound to stop all expenditure even on necessary public works. Moreover, there is every prospect that an equal or greater loss will be incurred in succeeding years, or at all events in 1879, as there is a serious falling-off in the quantity of cotton exported from Bombay, and the only revenue of the Cotton Frauds Department is derived from the fee of two annas levied on each bale exported. We believe that the Commissioner of Customs applied to the Chamber of Commerce for advice as to what ought to be done in these circumstances, to make the Cotton Frauds Department pay its way ; and the Chamber, on the motion of Mr. Bythell, has in reply unanimously recommended the Government to save its money by doing away with the Department altogether. The reasons alleged in support of this motion are cogent and indeed, to ordinary apprehension, irresistible.

It appears that quite a small proportion of the cotton crop of Western India is inspected by the officers of the Department. The considerable proportion consumed by the Bombay mills is exempted from inspection and pays no dues. The Berar cotton exported from Bombay last year consisted of 400,000 bales out of a total of 741,000 shipped from this port ; and all the Berar bales come down full-pressed and ready for shipment in Bombay, where the inspectors do not and cannot inspect the cotton, though they collect the usual fee on each bale. It appears, therefore, that the Department is paid for doing work which it does not and cannot do, and that the injustice is committed of taxing full-pressed cotton in transit through Bombay to provide incomes for men to whom the country is in no way indebted for the almost uniform excellence of Berar cotton. We doubt, however, if these facts, which show what a useless encumbrance the Cotton Frauds Department is, will carry any weight with the present Bombay Government. For it was known a year ago that the Department did no good, and had not a single friend in the wide world outside the official circle, with the exception of one or two superannuated Indian merchants in England. The policy of exceptional legislation for the prevention of frauds in the sale of cotton was condemned by the growers of raw cotton in India, by the dealers who sell it to the European merchants, by the merchants who ship it to Europe, by the purchasers of it at Liverpool, by the manufacturers who spin it into yarn and cloth at Manchester, by the consumer in England so far as public opinion can be gauged by the newspapers, and by the public voice in India. It was also rejected as unsound by the Government of India and by Sir Philip Wodehouse's Government, who were both, however, overruled by the Secretary of State. The whole credit of maintaining the Cotton Frauds Act against this formidable consensus of opinion belongs to Mr. Ravenscroft, who no doubt worked upon the mind of Lord Salisbury through the agency of Sir Barrow Ellis. This admirable revenue officer is understood to have acquired great influence at Westminster through his mastery of the details of administrative business ; and he probably laid before the Secretary of State such a moving picture of the evils that would arise if the cotton trade were set free as alarmed Lord Salisbury into sending out imperative orders to India that the Cotton Frauds Act should not be abolished. But we shall never know precisely how the thing was done ; for Mr. Ravenscroft did not condescend to re-argue the case when he brought into the Bombay Council last September the Bill the official members had been told to vote for. He simply said, "Here is the Bill," and the Bill was passed. It was as great a farce as the annual formula at the Convocation of the University of Bombay, when the Chancellor asks the mute Senate, "Is it "your pleasure that this grace be passed ?" and adds, without pausing for a reply, "This grace "is passed." Such legislation is merely a triumph of will and force over reason. But the argument of the loss of half a lakh of rupees a year caused by Mr. Ravenscroft's triumph over the mercantile community of Western India is one that Sir Richard Temple's Government cannot disregard, and that must also attract the notice of the Government of India. It should prevail with reasonable statesmen to bring about the immediate repeal of the Cotton Frauds Act ; but no one can say how Indian officials will take it, or to what lengths they will not go for the purpose of gratifying the childish vanity which cannot bear to be beaten. We shall not be at all surprised if the answer returned to the new memorial of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce be that the fee on each bale of cotton must be raised to cover the expenses of the Cotton Frauds Department, or even that the Licence Tax on traders in Western India must be increased rather than that the Department should perish.

THE Commission which is now sitting in Bombay to inquire into the causes of the late famine in Madras and Bombay has set itself the task of determining the action, if any, of forests on climate ; and, although a satisfactory solution of the problem from uncertain data hastily furnished by mamledars is hopeless, there appears to be no reason why the Commissioners should not be able to arrive at a sound judgment by taking into consideration certain facts of more or less general application collected in

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

DESPERATE RAID NEAR THULL.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 5.

A report has been received from Captain Conolly at Thull, dated 3rd inst., that Gundeeour Serai, eight miles to the east of Thull, was attacked by Allee Sherzai and Mamozai Orakzai tribes. Four Commissariat servants and one Police constable were killed; seven persons were also wounded, and twenty-nine mules carried off. Captain Conolly has proceeded to Gundeeour with Sultan Ibrahim, Extra Assistant Commissioner, to investigate the circumstances of the raid.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

THE ATTACK ON GENERAL BIDDULPH'S REAR GUARD.

CAMP KANDAHAR, THRO' CHAMAN, FEB. 28.

The attacking force numbered 1,500 to 2,000, about eighty of whom were sowars, the rest footmen, but only villagers, not regular troops. 160 of them were killed besides many wounded; the remainder dispersed. Besides Major Reynolds we lost four sowars of the Sind Horse. Colonel Malcolmson and eleven sowars were wounded, and fifteen horses killed and wounded. Colonel Malcolmson was wounded in the sword hand.

The party attacked, together with troops sent to reinforce, returned here to-day.

Major Reynolds' remains will be interred this afternoon near the Rodgur Gate of the city.

Two guns of the 11-11 R. A. and the 70th Regiment arrived here on the 26th; A B Royal Horse Artillery and two companies of the 60th Rifles on the 27th; the 25th Punjab Native Infantry, a squadron of the 19th Bengal Lancers, and two guns 11-11 R. A. on the 28th.

The troops in garrison are healthy. The weather is cold, and there have been two days of slight rain.

A convoy of upwards of 400 camels with supplies for the troops at Chaman, accompanied by the 70th Regiment, left this morning for Thull by the Chotiali route.

MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS FROM KANDAHAR.

CHAMAN, MARCH 4.

The 25th Bengal N. I. crossed the Kojuck yesterday, and the 15th Hussars to-day; the 6th Cavalry go to-morrow, the 1st Goorkhas next—all are for Thull Chotiali. The I-1 and E-4 Batteries have also got over the Pass. Inclement weather and snow have hampered the movements of the troops since leaving Kandahar.

The attack on General Biddulph's rear guard was organised at Zemindawur, and according to private information several thousands of Ghazies have now been enrolled in that and adjacent districts.

General Nuttall will reach Haikalzai in a few days hence, and command the details there.

RETURN OF GENERAL PRIMROSE AND HIS BRIGADE.

JACOBABAD, MARCH 5.

The services of General Primrose and Colonel Green, the 83rd Regiment, I-1 R. A., and 8-11 and 13-8 R. A. are replaced at the disposal of the military authorities Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

INDIAN FAMINES.

LONDON, MARCH 4TH, MIDNIGHT.

In the House of Lords this evening, in reply to a question, Lord Cranbrook (Secretary of State for India) said that every precaution had been taken against famine in India, and expressed the hope that the failure of the rains would not be serious. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub, after a tour of inspection, had reported that there was no apprehension of famine in that district. At present a drought is expected in Cashmere, and supplies of grain are already going thither.

FRANCE.

THE NEW MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR.

PARIS, MARCH 4.

M. Lepère has been appointed to the office of Minister of the Interior, rendered vacant by the resignation of M. de Marcère.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT KIEFF.

ST. PETERSBURG, MARCH 4.

A serious riot has occurred at Kieff. The police made a raid upon a secret printing press, to confiscate it. An armed resistance was made, which resulted in several persons being killed, wounded, and taken prisoners.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

MALTA, MARCH 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dorunda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo left here yesterday.

LONDON, MARCH 4.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed with supplies freely offered. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera ..... 4 5-16d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5
8½ lbs. do.	5-9
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	7½
4½ per cent. do.	79½
3 per cent. Consols for account.	96½
5 per cent. French Rentes 1872	113½
Bar Silver	49½

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 1-16 to 1d. per Rs.		
Do.	6 months' sight ...1s. 7 7-16 to 1d.		
Credits,	3 " "	...1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Documents,	3 " "	...1s. 7¼d.	"
France	3 " "	...2·05	"
Sovereigns each	...	Rs. 12-7	

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

In yesterday's Legislative Council the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented the Select Committee's report on the Civil Procedure Code Amendment bill. He also moved for the consideration of the Select Committee's report on a bill to authorise the destruction of useless records in Courts in British India. The Hon'ble Mr. Hope moved that the bill be referred back to the Select Committee for consideration as to whether it should not comprise, whether by direction for including in the rules or otherwise, provision to ensure the preservation of important records for certain periods, the early return to the parties where practicable of documents put in evidence, and the giving of due notice before destruction of such records and documents. Considerable discussion followed on the motion which was subsequently lost. The amendment to section five of the Bill proposed by Sir Ashley Eden that the Government of Bengal should be empowered to confirm and sanction rules under the act, was carried. The Bill was then passed. Sir John Strachey introduced the Presidency Banks Amendment Bill, explaining with reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Hope's remarks at the last meeting that the Executive Government did not contemplate any important changes in the existing law. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee, and the Council was adjourned to Wednesday next.

THE Tulsi water has now been actually brought into Bombay. It was allowed to flow into some of the distribution mains yesterday, and the pressure at the foot of Malabar Hill was ascertained to be 230 feet, which is high enough in all conscience.

THE Governor's speech at the breakfast to the officers of the Volunteers yesterday morning was very interesting; and the eloquent passage in which he described the probable fate of any hostile cruisers that approached Bombay harbour,—winding up with the pious prayer, "So perish all the enemies of England!"—must be read to be appreciated. We are not sure that the invitation to the Volunteers to attempt big gun drill is well timed. The Corps requires very delicate handling, and it is not advisable to try too much at once. It is pleasant to observe that both the Colonel and the Honorary Colonel spoke in high terms of the services of Lieutenant Dunne, the late Adjutant, and regretted his departure. The general feeling among the Volunteers is that Lieutenant Dunne has been badly treated in not being allowed to remain in his appointment; and an address of condolence and thanks signed by all the officers and probably most of the men, is to be presented to him. Captains Tennent and Hore, and some other officers, and sergeant-instructors, went off after the breakfast to the troop-ship to bid the late Adjutant good-bye. The appointment of General Hewett to succeed Colonel Sexton, who goes home on the 16th, is a good one, and Captain Stokes, the new Adjutant, is also well spoken of.

KESSOWJEE NAIK and the other directors of the mill companies to which Nursey Kessowjee was secretary, treasurer, and agent, were yesterday acquitted by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of the charges preferred against them in all the four informations that were laid before the Magistrate,—on the ground that although, in his Worship's opinion, there was a case of "grave suspicion," the evidence was not sufficiently clear to warrant a committal. A fresh information was presented yesterday by Mathuradas Lowjee, the prosecutor in the other cases, applying for search warrants in order to seize the books of Kessowjee Naik, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakalchund Nagurdas, the production of which was expected by the prosecution to supply the "missing link" which would connect Kessowjee Naik with the criminal misappropriations practised by Nursey Kessowjee. The magistrate, however, held that no case had been made out for the issue of a search warrant, and the application was rejected. A pretty full report of the discussion will be found in another column.

THE Secretary of State, with the concurrence of the Lords of the Treasury, has fixed 1s. 7½d. the rupee as the adjusting rate for transactions between the Imperial and Indian Treasuries during 1879-80. This is the rate at which family remittances will be made by the Treasury for those entitled to such remittances.

EFFORTS are being made to open the Scindia State Railway to Gwalior about the middle of March, and the Viceroy, who will be passing by Agra about that time on his way to Lahore, will, it is stated, be present at the opening ceremony. The present terminus of the Scindia line is at Dholepore, on the northern bank of the Chumbal, but the permanent way has already been laid all the way from the southern bank of that river to Gwalior city. The railway bridge across the treacherous Chumbal cannot be completed for a couple of years yet, so that trains cannot run through from Agra to Gwalior for a long while to come. A temporary wooden pile bridge, across the river, is, however, nearing completion, and in a few days the railway authorities will be able to get a stock of engines, carriages, and goods waggons over to the Gwalior side of the river, and then through traffic will be booked between Agra and Gwalior. This temporary bridge will not be used to run trains over. Goods and passengers for Gwalior and Agra will be transhipped on either bank of the river, and conveyed across at the expense of the Railway Company, in carts over the bridge of boats during the fair season, and in boats during the monsoons.

WE note the following extract from a Mauritius letter published in the *Indian Daily News*:—The Arab farms in the Mauritius which involve, among the most important in the island, have lately had difficulties thrown in their way by our banks as regards the negotiation of drafts against shipments of sugar to Bombay; and they have "taken the bull by the horns," by entering into an arrangement with some rich native bankers in India to open a bank in the island, and to facilitate their transactions. The name under which this bank is to do business is not yet known; but that the efforts of the Arabs are not mere "bunkum" may be inferred from the fact that one of the last vessels which arrived from Bombay brought here about £150,000 in rupees, to serve as a first instalment towards the capital of the enterprise. So much for the energy of our high-class native settlers, than whom a more intelligent community in business matters does not exist here.

SURGEON-MAJOR J. E. T. AITCHISON, 29th Regiment P. N. I., has been appointed on special duty to act as botanist to General Roberts's column.

IT may not be generally known that Maharaja Scindia has built extensive premises in his capital for a paper mill. The machinery for the factory has just reached Gwalior from Manchester, and it is expected that the mill will be ready for work on the 1st April next.

A CORRESPONDENT sends the following to the *Delhi Gazette*:—It affords me pleasure to record the fact that a handsome monument is about to be erected to the memory of the officers and soldiers of the 60th Rifles who fell at the 1st battle at the Hindun near Ghaziabad in the Mutiny of 1857, to be placed near the monument erected long ago by Colonel Tombs to the memory of the Artillery heroes on the same spot. The following is the inscription: "*Coler et Audax.* Erected by the 60th Rifles in memory of Captain F. Andrew, Sergeant W. Macpherson, Corporal T. O'Meagher, Privates J. Daring, J. Gainty, D. Tommison, H. Armitage, J. Scriven, P. Quirk, A. Edmond, J. Casey, who were killed near this spot in action with the mutineers of the Bengal Army on the 30th and 31st May 1857; and of Sergeant R. Hackett, Corporals J. Sherry, J. Moore and Private J. Lehane, who died of sunstroke during the fight. They all belonged to the 1st Battalion 60th Rifles, and were buried here. Also of Ensign W. H. Napier who was wounded on the 31st of May and died at Meerut on the 4th June 1857."

AGRICULTURAL prospects in the Punjab are so bad that the local Government have considered it necessary to call on all district officers to furnish early and full information on the following points:—1st, prospects of standing crops; 2nd, stocks; 3rd, what works of most public utility they would recommend being started as relief-works.

THE depression of trade, and more particularly of the trade with the East—India, China, Japan, and the Straits Settlement—has made itself sensibly felt in the traffic through the Suez Canal during the past year. During the twelvemonth the total number of vessels that used the Canal was 1,593, with a measurement of 3,269,178 tons. The dues paid by them amount to 30,992,650f., which was a falling off from the previous year of 1,650,866f., or a little over £66,000 sterling. As usual, British vessels outnumbered a great many times those of all other nationality. In number they were 1,269, and in capacity 2,629,855 tons gross, or 1,809,586 tons net; that is, they constituted about four-fifths of the whole traffic. The total number of passengers was 96,363, of whom 28,339 were British soldiers, and 14,775 Anglo-Indians: a total of 43,114, or nearly half the whole number of passengers. Since the opening of the Canal, 10,988 vessels passed through it, of which 8,007 were British, and they paid, in round numbers, six millions sterling out of a total of eight millions.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 4th March 1879.

Means of observations (taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·896
Temperature of the Air	75·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	64·5
Dew Point	58·4
Relative humidity of Air	0·568
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	4·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	81·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	66·4
General Direction of Wind	N, NNW, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	415

THE Meerut correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes:—"We have a very rare spark of eccentricity here. A Mr. —— under the cognomen of an 'English Clergyman,' who has been doing it grand by making friends with Kalka Doss and Co. and other tradesmen, including some cunning Kabulis (horse dealers) who were induced to not only part with their horses but with certain sums in hard cash to make it into even hundred for a fictitious cheque, which this gentleman of divine ordination professed to possess. How these fellows allowed themselves to be duped seems strange, and it is doubtful if they well ever get a pice. Not content with this I learn that Mr. B. has launched out a flaming prospectus to start a weekly newspaper with a capital of two lakhs of rupees. Head Office to be located at Allahabad, next door to the *Pioneer* so that great fears are entertained for the propriotors of the *Pioneer*!"

BOMBAY.

THE Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will play at the Apollo Bandar this evening.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Another opportunity of enjoying the moonlight after dinner will be afforded the members of the Gymkhana, as the Rink will be open and a Band play at 9 p.m. this evening.

A COMMITTEE composed as follows will assemble at 11 a.m. to-day at the Mess House of the Royal Artillery to examine the undermentioned in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard—Lieut. Arbuthnot, R. A., and Private F. J. Strangeroom, 2-7th Foot.

THE quantity of cotton shipped from ports in Sind to foreign or external ports, during the month of January, was 2,360 candies and 32 lbs., valued at Rs. 3,57,265.

WE are informed that H. E. the Governor will visit the Gymkhana, Malabar Hill, about 5 p.m. to-day, and that the Band of H. E. the Governor will play there.

CHEATING.—Yesterday, at the Fort Police Court, Cassim Meera and Amroota Mahdew were convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of cheating by dishonestly inducing Bezonjee Rustomjee to deliver to them Rs. 180, in respect of a brass necklace which the prisoners alleged to be a genuine gold article. They were each sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

CHILDREN MISSING.—We understand that reports have been made to the police in the city of Poona to the effect that several children who had ornaments on their persons whilst out playing are not to be found. There was a rumour in camp that the body of a child was found floating in a well near Ganesh Khind.—*Poona Observer.*

TRANSPORTED FOR SEVEN YEARS.—Narrain bin Chundersppa and Balia bin Ramjee, who were committed to the Criminal Sessions by Mr. Plunkett for the theft of a gold neck ornament of the value of Rs. 328 from the person of a native woman after administering to her *dhutoora* poison, were found guilty by the jury, Narrain bin Chunderappa for the double crime of administering poison and theft, and Balia bin Ramjee for abetment. The Judge, Mr. Phillpots, concurring with the jury, sentenced the former to transportation for seven years, and the latter to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.—*Id.*

DACOITY PERPETRATED BY MORE THAN A HUNDRED PERSONS.—We learn that a dacoity was committed last week in the village of Mossall in the Sholapur Collectorate, not quite sixteen miles from Sholapur. This time in the house of one Shereeput Naik, a rich sowcar, from where booty of the value of about fifteen thousand rupees, consisting of gold and silver ornaments and other miscellaneous goods were carried away by the dacoits. It is reported that one of the inmates of the house was killed and another was badly wounded with a sword. Such large gangs of men moving about for plunder requires some prompt and decisive means adopted by the authorities to put a stop to their depredations. As it is now the dacoits have seemingly their own way; they plunder and murder people with impunity in defiance of the authorities. We have not heard if any of the dacoits in this case have been captured by the Sholapur Police, but we suppose not. Several dacoities have lately occurred in the Poona and Satara collectorates, but our guardians have neither captured the dacoits nor recovered any of the stolen property.—*Id.*

BOMBAY CLERICAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of this Society was held on Tuesday, February 18th, at the Parsonage, Byculla. The practical subject set down for the evening's discussion was then introduced, viz., "to consider whether any more reverent arrangements can be made than those at present in force for burial of the dead." The attention of the meeting was called to many details in the arrangement and conduct of funerals, which call urgently for reformation, and which were fully discussed by the Christian idea of burial. First the coffins. At present, in the case of paupers, they are no more than roughly made boxes, with no Christian emblem upon them; while in the case of those in better circumstances they are overwhelmed with tawdry and unmeaning ornaments, far worse than none at all. The coffin should be of plain polished teak, with four handles, and a cross on the lid. In the next place, no one can help being struck by the extreme ugliness of hearses, with their great nodding black plumes. At Christian burials we need other symbols than those of sorrow—the splendid Funeral Service speaks of hope and against sorrow which excludes it, qu the authority of St. Paul. The next objectionable fact to which the attention of the meeting was directed, was this: for the poor there are no palls available. In past days it was usual for Government to make grants towards providing these decent appendages, which, however, is not now the custom. There should be palls for public use, which each parish might, if it chose, have palls of its own. It was stated by a member of the Committee of the Bombay Church Union who was present, that the Union hopes to provide palls—one violet for adults, and one white for children. These palls will, in all probability, be kept at the cemetery for public use. The meeting was further of opinion that the coffin ought to be biers upon which to carry the coffins from the hearse to the grave. At present the coffins are carried by from four to six men, often quite unaccustomed to the burden. It would be well if Government could be prevailed upon to sanction European bearers in the case of pauper funerals. It is not right to have coffins so carried to his grave by heathen bearers. It was thought that certain alterations in the conduct of funerals might be agreed upon, and then submitted to the Burial Board for approval, with the prayer that the Board would only license undertakers who should agree to comply with such regulations. The hour being up, and the subject one of the deepest importance, it was agreed to adjourn the discussion to the next meeting.—*Bombay Church Chronicle.*

LECTURE ON THE PHONOGRAPH.

ON the evening of Tuesday last a very interesting lecture was delivered in the lecture hall of the Free General Assembly's Institution by the Rev. D. Macmichan, one of the Professors of Dr. Wilson's College, on the Phonograph. Mr. Macmichan also gave a few explanatory remarks with regard to the microphone and telephone, both of which instruments together with the phonograph were shown in the lecture hall, and the force of whose powers was allowed to be tested by the audience. When speaking of the phonograph, Mr. Macmichan drew the attention of his audience to the fact that, though the phonograph is undoubtedly a very wonderful instrument and has been brought to a very high degree of perfection, yet, he said, it has not attained that perfection which is attributed to it in the public prints, and which lead us naturally to believe that there is something mysterious and even superhuman in its working. In fact, from the several attempts made on Tuesday evening to reproduce the words spoken into the receiver of the phonograph, it is clear that a great deal depends on the pitch to which the speaker's voice is raised, as also the position of the needle, which works according as the vibration caused by the speaker in the phonograph is less or greater; because in one or two cases, when the speaker's voice was not raised to a sufficiently high pitch, and also when the needle was not in position, either no sound at all was reproduced, or very indistinct ones were returned to the speaker. The lecture was altogether very interesting, and the rev. lecturer did justice to his subject. A vote of thanks was proposed and given to the Rev. Mr. Mackichan and also to Mr. Betts, who assisted in experimenting on the powers of the phonograph.

THE REGATTA.

YESTERDAY'S regatta was witnessed by a large number of ladies and gentlemen both afloat and from the verandah of the Apollo Refreshment Rooms, the balcony of which was reserved for members of the Yacht Club and their guests. H. E. the Governor arrived about 5 o'clock and also General and Mrs. Warre.

SAILING MATCHES.

1ST RACE.—For *bona fide* ships' boats of any rig or size. No time allowance for tonnage.

Fleur de Lis entered by	Captain Gordon.....	1	
Duncow.....	" ...	Captain Large.....	2
Colleen Bawn	" ...	Captain Breen.....	3
Rockburze...	" ...	Captain McIntyre.	
Firefly.....	" ...	Mr. P. Martin.	
Lucile.....	" ...	Captain Scott.	
May Frere...	" ...	Captain Beane.	
Mirzapore...	" ...	Captain Gardner.	
Nisam	" ...	Mr. Kocker.	

I The remainder of the boats came in struggling order after on. This race is disputed on the ground of the winning boat having thrown ballast overboard during the race.

2ND RACE.—For boats similar in description but not *bona fide* ships' boats, starting handicapped.

Sugal Passa	1
Lall Boat	2

3RD RACE.—For Club Yachts Schooner and Cutter rigged, starting handicapped.

Oriental.....	..Schooner	Capt Kellock	1
Wandle	"	C. W. L. Jackson, Esq.	2

Oriental allowed Wandle 5 minutes. Won easily.

4TH RACE.—For Club Yatchs of lateen and sliding gunter rig, starting handicapped. Ianthe allowed Sylph 10 minutes, Faerie 7, and Rustom 7. Rustom and Faerie allowed Sylph 3 minutes.

Faerie.....	Capt. Morland	1
Rustom	C. W. L. Jackson, Esq	2
Ianthe.....	J. H. Grant, Esq	3

Faerie soon showed in front and led all the way to the winning post.

5TH RACE.—For Dubash boats.

Rising Sun	Nanabhoy and Sorabjee	1
Jehangir	Jamsetjee Jehangir	2

6TH RACE.—For fishing boats.
The boats entered declined to start.

ROWING MATCHES.

7TH RACE.—For four-oared and gigs and boats limited to 25 ft. over all.

This event will be rowed again to-day as several foul's occurred during the race, Woodville doing so twice in a very careless way. Grecian Bend and Henrietta came in respectively first and second. There ought to be a good race between these two again to-day for first place.

8TH RACE.—For five and six-oared gigs.

Shakespeare.....	entered by Captain Claproth	1
Damfrieshire.....	" Captain Creig	2

The crews of the Lassie and Unity Sark were natives, those of the remaining boats European. This event was throughout closely contested.

APPLICATION FOR THE SEIZURE OF KESSOWJEE NAIK'S BOOKS.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mathuradas Lowjee, the prosecutor in the mill cases against Kessowjee Naik and others, appeared with his solicitor, Mr. Muljee, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate with reference to an information which he had presented on the preceding day, asking for search warrants to seize the books of Kessowjee Naik, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama, and Sakulchund Nagurdas.

The Magistrate, seeing Mr. Muljee in Court, said the information had better stand over until the other side arrived, and enquired if Mr. Muljee had furnished a copy of the information to the other side.

Mr. Muljee remarked that it was not the usual course to furnish copies of informations to the accused parties.

The Magistrate thought that the other side ought to be heard.

Mr. Muljee said the other side had no right to address his Worship on the information laid against them,—certainly not at this stage.

The Magistrate observed that that might be strictly so; but although it would cause some delay, he should like to hear the other side.

Mr. Muljee submitted that the other side had no right to be heard until after the information had been laid and his Worship had decided upon it. This was an application for the issue of search warrants.

The Magistrate said he had declined to give search warrants when the four informations were laid.

Mr. Muljee said his Worship did so because a sufficient ground-work had not, in his opinion, been laid then for the issue of search warrants. The want had now been supplied by fuller and more detailed informations.

The Magistrate said he could not see that any case had been made out upon which he should require the parties named in the information to produce their books. The question was therefore whether any *prima facie* case had been made out to grant the application. There was nothing to show that the books had not been properly kept. He would lay down the principle that, if any offence was shown to have been committed with respect to any entry in any of the books there would be a ground for making the application. But if the books were kept in the usual course of business and in the ordinary way, his Worship did not think he would be justified in ordering a search to be made for books, by which the informant sought to corroborate the entries in certain other books.

Mr. Muljee said the object was to assist the prosecution in the mill cases by corroborative evidence to be gained from the books now applied for. section 159 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act says:—"When a presidency magistrate considers that the production of anything is essential to the conduct of an enquiry into an offence known or suspected to have been committed, or to the discovery of the offender; or when he considers that such enquiry or discovery will be furthered by a general search or inspection, he may grant his search warrant; and the officer charged with the execution of such warrant may search or inspect any place within the local limits of the jurisdiction of such magistrate," &c. The Act did not lay down that an offence must be committed before a search was to be instituted; but it said further that when an offence was "suspected to have been committed," &c. The information laid that day showed that there were entries in the books of one of the accused to prove that the other accused had misappropriated the mill monies.

The Magistrate observed that these were criminal proceedings, and that a case must be made out. The information laid before his Worship made out a case of suspicion alone; and he should not be doing his duty if he acted on such a case of suspicion only. Was there anything, he asked, which would show clearly and distinctly that the mill monies were taken by Nursey Kessowjee and handed over to Kessowjee Naik?

Mr. Muljee said there were instances given in the information of monies taken over by Kessowjee Naik from the mill monies.

The Magistrate remarked that it was all along a case of suspicion. He should not be doing his duty as a magistrate if he granted a search warrant in a case of mere suspicion.

Mr. Muljee said it was not only a case of suspicion; and two instances of misappropriation of mill monies were mentioned in the information towards the close of it. The informant says:—"I also find from the cash book of the said Nursey Kessowjee and Co. that, on certain days, the cash balance in the hand of the said Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was very small, and that on the same day the said Nursey Kessowjee borrowed large sums from the mill companies and paid therefrom large sums to the said Kessowjee Naik. As for instance, on the 9 h December last, the cash balance in the hands of the said Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was Rs. 16,064-12. On the same day Rs. 40,000 were taken from the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, and Rs. 40,000 from the New Alexandra Spining and Weaving Company. Thus the cash increased to Rs. 96,064-12, wherefrom Rs. 20,000 were paid to Kessowjee Naik." This proved clearly that unless the Rs. 40,000 came from the New Fleming and the Rs. 40,000 from the New Alexandra Company, Nursey Kessowjee could not have been able to pay the Rs. 20,000 to Kessowjee Naik on the date mentioned. Then the informant gave another instance of misappropriation. He said:—"On the 21st December 1878, the cash balance in the hand of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. was Rs. 17,884. Rs. 9,500 were drawn from the New Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company; Rs. 1,000 from the New Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, and Rs. 2,500 from the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company. In all Rs. 13,000; and on the same day Rs. 19,000 were paid to Kessowjee Naik." His Worship would see that unless Nursey Kessowjee drew the sums abovementioned from the mills, he could not have, on the 21st December, been in a position to pay Rs. 19,000 to Kessowjee Naik.

The Magistrate said that the word "essential" was used in reference to an enquiry desired to be made.

Mr. Starling said there were two parts of the section; and that he did not mean to assert that the enquiry was essential. He took his stand on the latter part which referred to the furtherance of an enquiry. (Mr. Lang.—*Chut, chut.*)

The Magistrate asked simply what evidence was given on the face of the information to warrant his issuing a search warrant.

Mr. Starling affirmed that Nursey Kessowjee was receiving the monies of the mills which, through him as a conduit pipe, went into the pocket of Kessowjee Naik. (Mr. Lang.—*Where!*

The Magistrate observed that that was only a matter of suspicion. Was there any evidence to show that the monies were borrowed as stated in the information?

Mr. Starling said he thought that that turned much upon the sense in which the word *borrowed* might be used. His Worship had remarked that it was a case only of suspicion; and he (Mr. Starling) argued that that was sufficient under the section. (Mr. Lang.—*Chut, chut, chut.*) The words of the section were an offence committed or "suspected to be committed."

The Magistrate—What offence do you consider was committed?

Mr. Starling said it was that the monies of the mill companies were passed on to Kessowjee Naik—allowed to be misappropriated by him. His Worship had remarked in the mill case that there was no evidence before him to show that Kessowjee Naik was benefitted in any way by the mill monies in the hands of Nursey Kessowjee. Now, the learned counsel wanted to show by the books applied for, that Kessowjee was drawing large sums of money from Nursey Kessowjee out of the mill monies; that on several occasions, he was largely indebted to Nursey Kessowjee; and that when——

The Magistrate, interposing, asked if the learned counsel proposed to show that Kessowjee Naik and Nursey Kessowjee were interested in the same transactions? If so, they might be mere ordinary transactions of giving and receiving monies.

Mr. Starling said that when they found Nursey Kessowjee giving away to Kessowjee large sums out of the mill monies, it was a case within the section under which the present application was made.

The Magistrate—A case of suspicion.

Mr. Starling, differing in opinion, urged that it would be a strong case showing that Kessowjee was benefitted by the mill monies which his son drew to make over to him.

The Magistrate—At the best, it is a case of grave suspicion. But can you go further?

Mr. Starling affirmed that he would—if he was allowed—supply the link which, in the opinion of his Worship, was wanting in the last case that was dismissed, and be able to show that Kessowjee Naik was being largely benefitted by the mill monies. (Mr. Lang—*Chut, chut, chut.*)

The Magistrate—There is no evidence before me to show that.

Mr. Starling—That is what I propose to prove if the present application is granted. I want to show that Kessowjee was so far benefitted that he had at one time drawn 37 lakhs of rupees.

The Magistrate said they might be transactions in the course of which money was given and received.

Mr. Starling said he would show that Kessowjee Naik was participating in the large sums borrowed on account of the mills. There was evidence in the previous case that large sums of money were borrowed by Nursey Kessowjee on account of the mills, and that they were misappropriated by him. His Worship had remarked that taht was no evidence to show that the directors were in any way benefitted. Now, the learned counsel wanted to supply the missing link and to show that Kessowjee was indeed largely benefitted by the mill monies.

The Magistrate—It appears to me that Kessowjee Naik and Nursey Kessowjee were engaged in losing speculations.

Mr. Starling averred that that fact was immaterial to his contention, which was that both of them were criminally misappropriating the mill monies.

The Magistrate—There is no evidence yet to show that.

Mr. Starling—I was trying to answer your Worship's questions; but when I try you don't allow me to answer them.

The Magistrate—I cannot understand your argument.

Mr. Starling—I am very sorry that I cannot drive my statements into your Worship's head. The point made by your Worship was as to the missing link to show that the directors were being benefitted. Now I want to supply that link.

The Magistrate—I ask you a simple question—what offence do you say was committed?

Mr. Starling—Criminal breach of trust and criminal misappropriation. The evidence in the last case showed clearly that Nursey Kessowjee committed breach of trust. What was required to be proved further was that the directors aided and abetted him by a conspiracy among some of themselves. Now, this information is laid with the object of proving that Kessowjee Naik was largely benefitted by the mill monies with the abetment of some of the other directors. In setting the information into words the word "borrowed" had been altered, but in one place it remained inadvertently as it was. If we had had more time since Wednesday last, we should have found many more entries to establish the charge of criminal misappropriation. (Mr. Lang—*Chut, chut, chut.*)

The Magistrate—I cannot upon the entries come to the same conclusion that you appear to have come to.

Mr. Starling, by referring to certain entries, tried to make clear the reasons on which he based his contention.

The Magistrate—I understand you to say that you have not had sufficient time to search for entries. I don't think that this information can influence me in coming to a different conclusion. I consider it my duty to discharge the defendants. But if any facts come to the knowledge of any one sufficient to make out a clear case, another information might be laid before me, and it will be equally my duty to consider it.

Mr. Starling said that he did not ask his Worship to commit the case on the evidence as it stood at present. He had only tried to give all the entries of misappropriation that could be given without the books applied for and he sought the court's assistance to produce those books in corroboration of his statements.

The Magistrate said he must decline to grant a search warrant. Unless Mr. Starling made out a clear case, no magistrate would feel justified in committing the case.

Mr. Starling said if he had Kessowjee's books before the court, he could clearly show that he participated in the criminal misappropriation of the mill monies. It was only that morning discovered from an entry in one of Nursey Kessowjee's books that at the expenses of Kessowjee Naik were paid by Nursey. (Mr. Lang—*Chut, chut, chut.*) Mr. Starling said he heard his learned friend making a jeering noise; but he would prove his statements if he had Kessowjee's books. If his Worship was not convinced and refused to hear further evidence, Mr. Starling said he could only take the case in the hands of the court.

The Magistrate remarked that he could come to no other conclusion than that he had already come to. The defendants before the court were thereupon discharged as regarded all the informations already before the Court.

APPLICATION AGAINST NURSEY KESSOWJEE.

Mr. Starling—It is not a discharge as regards Nursey Kessowjee.

The Magistrate—No.

Mr. Starling then applied for a written proclamation to be made against Nursey Kessowjee under section 67 of the Presidency Magistrates' Act which says:—"If a presidency magistrate having jurisdiction in the case has reason to believe that any person accused of an offence not coming within section 54 is absconding or concealing himself, so that a warrant issued against him under this Act cannot be executed, such magistrate may issue a written proclamation, requiring him to appear to answer the complaint within a fixed period not less than thirty days from the date of publishing the proclamation, such proclamation shall be published as follows:—(i) It shall be publicly read in some conspicous place of the town or village in which the accused person usually reside," &c.

The Magistrate said he was aware of the sections and had acted under them. Was there any property of Nursey to be seized?

Mr. Starling—Unfortunately there is nothing to seize.

The Magistrate said he himself did not see the use of putting these sections into force. If Mr. Starling wished him to issue a written proclamation, his Worship had no objection to do so.

Mr. Starling—My clients with a proclamation to be issued.

The Magistrate—You had better speak to the official liquidators of the mill companies.

Mr. Starling—I am asked to say that the proclamation might have a moral effect upon Nursey Kessowjee and, if issued, might bring him in. (A laugh.)

The Magistrate—I shall be publicly read in whatever place he may be when he is, and I would give the information to the police, they would seize him. The matter then dropped.

FRESH INFORMATION FOR SEARCH WARRANTS.

The further information laid by Mathuradas Lowjee, praying for the issue of search warrants for the seizure of the account books of Kessowjee Naik, Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and Sakalchund Nagurdass, was as follows:—

I have examined the books of Nursey Kessowjee and Company, lodged in the office of the Official Assignee of the Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors' at Bombay, and I find at journal page 157 of Samvat 1928 that in the Samvat year 1926 the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company sustained a loss of Rs. 9,70,201 and 16¼ cents., and from that time the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company had no capital to carry on their business any further. That after that date there have been no transactions between the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company and Kessowjee Naik. From the books of the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company it appears that at the end of the Samvat year 1930, the said Kessowjee Naik was a creditor of the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company to the extent of Rs. 1,87,979, and in the year 1931 the said Kessowjee Naik purchased in the name of his son the said Nursey Kessowjee from one Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy 397 shares of the Mazgaon Company, 378 shares of the Mazgaon Spinning Company, and 2,376 shares of the Frere Land Pier Company for Rs. 8,26,090 and 16¼ cents, and 350 shares of the Mazgaon Land Company from the said Company for Rs. 3,32,500, and in order to pay for these shares the said Kessowjee Naik drew from the funds in the hands of the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company diverse large sums of money. The said Nursey Kessowjee and Company in order to enable them to pay the sums aforesaid, drew large sums of money from the mill companies, of which the said Nursey Kessowjee was the secretary, treasurer, and agent. That the result of such dealings was that on the 30th of Asso Vud in the Samvat year 1931 the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company were indebted to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company in the sum of Rs 2,15,366-15-2, and to the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company in the sum of Rs. 3,26,047, and to the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company in the sum of Rs. 32,145-14, in all Rs. 6,73,525-4-3, and in the same year Kessowjee Naik had drawn from the funds of the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company large sums of money, which after deducting the amounts which had during the year been placed to his credit left a balance due by him to the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company of Rs. 11,64,295-8-5. It further appears that the said books that on the 30th of Asso Vud Samvat 1932, the said Nursey Kessowjee and Company were indebted to the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, the Fleming Spinning and Weaving Company, the Colaba Spinning and Weaving Company, and the Mazgaon Land Company in diverse sums of money amounting

Governor of Bombay is also gratifying, as indicating the interest taken in the matter by the Government of that Presidency. In other provinces much cannot be expected under the present system, though, defective as it is, the farms, if they are carefully and intelligently managed, intelligently supervised, and placed on a substantial and permanent basis, must gradually do good, and the Government of India desire again to commend the subject very earnestly to the attention of Local Governments and Administrations. Bengal especially is a province which is singularly deficient in opportunities for agricultural instruction, while it is perhaps of all Indian provinces the one where a reform of practice is most needed. It is also the province of whose agricultural resources and capacities the governing body knows least. It is a disaster of more than ordinary importance that the cultivating and wealthy landowning community in this great province should be taught to realise the advantages of a better agricultural practice, and that steps should be taken to remove the reproach which now exists that the very elements of agricultural information, such as the average yield of particular crops in particular soils, are wholly absent. Efforts in this direction were made some years ago by Sir George Campbell; but these efforts, though well intentioned, were frustrated by radical errors in the selection of sites for farms as well as in the selection of Superintendents. The results were so unsatisfactory that the farms were broken up one after the other, the last being abolished in 1877; on the ground that all the attempts which had been made to teach agriculture to the people of the country had ended in failure. This conclusion was not accepted by the Government of India, and it is desirable in connection with the present question that the views then expressed to the Government of Bengal should be brought prominently before other Local Governments and Administrations. In the letter from the Government of India to the Government of Bengal, dated the 4th May 1877, No. 91, it was said:—

"His Excellency in Council is by no means prepared to admit that, because it is not necessary at present to teach to the natives on a scientific basis all the technicalities of the highest farming, there is therefore no opening for instruction of a highly useful, if of a more modest kind, adapted to the present educational and agricultural standard of the country. His Excellency in Council is unable to agree with His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the opinion that the attempts of the Government to teach agriculture to the people have failed everywhere. Where these attempts have failed, as at Poosah, failure has been the result of inefficient management; but where ordinary care and attention have been intelligently given to the subject, it is unquestionable that, as at Sydapet in the Madras Presidency for instance, good results have ensued.

"5. It is not necessary to employ specially qualified agricultural chemists for the purposes contemplated by Government in the establishment of model or experimental farms. The objects of the Government have been frequently stated, but they have been well and briefly summarised by Sir John Strachey in the following extract from his minute of the 28th November 1874, proposing the creation of a Department of Agriculture and Commerce in the North-Western Provinces:—

"'The object of these model farms should be threefold; *first*, to obtain complete information, based on actual facts, as to the average productiveness of different crops on the different classes of soil on which they are ordinarily cultivated, and the cost of cultivation; *secondly* to establish and prove to the native agriculturists the advantages to be gained from such improvements, so as they are able themselves to carry out under existing conditions, such as deeper ploughing, economical use of canal water, selection of seed, &c; *thirdly*, to make experiments as to staples and industries which it may be possible to introduce if new, or to familiarise and improve if already existing in the country. The extension of sericulture, the improvement of indigenous fibres, and the manufacture of a finer class of tobacco, may be mentioned among the objects of such experiments.'

"It is to these objects that attention should be particularly directed. It is evident that lessons in such matters, especially under the second head, and instructions in such details (important though they are) as the proper storage and application of the manures ordinarily employed in the country, showing experimentally how they may be made to retain all their fertilising elements, of which much is now wasted; the proper treatment and breeding of live stock; the best construction of implements employed, and other similar matters, may as successfully be imparted by an energetic man of fair intelligence, possessing an adequate practical knowledge of modern farming (and consequently having some knowledge of agricultural chemistry as is essential to the successful pursuit of modern farming), as by a professional chemist of high scientific attainments.

"The Governor-General in Council is convinced that lessons of this kind are urgently needed, and that if measures for the elementary instruction in such matters of the agricultural community are persevered in by the Local Governments (without whose cordial co-operation nothing can be done), they cannot fail after a reasonable time to have very considerable effect upon the cultivators in the neighbourhood of the Government farm and through them upon others further away."

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THE PLAGUE IN RUSSIA.

THE Imperial German Sanitary Department has published the following report on the origin and spread of the plague in Astrachan:—

"Respecting the epidemic which has broken out in the lower valley of the Volga, the reports hitherto received, whether from official or from private sources, were not sufficiently trustworthy to enable us to draw a preliminary sketch of the source, character, and extension of the disease—a sketch the completion, and, perhaps, partial correction of which would have to wait for the results of the mission of foreign physicians which is about to proceed to the head-quarters of the pestilence.

"We note in the first place that the more exact descriptions of the disease which we owe to Russian military surgeons who have been on the spot hardly leave a doubt of the fact that we have to deal with an outbreak, very limited in extent but intense in character of the plague, and indeed of the so-called Indian (or Asiatic) plague, which is distinguished by a prevailing complication with an inflammatory affection of the lungs and by an extraordinary acute course, which in most cases rapidly culminates in death. The epidemic is therefore probably the same form of the disease which devastated Europe in the 14th century, under the name of the 'Black Death.'

"The first demonstrable outbreak of the disease in its present quarters took place on the 19th November, 1878, at Wetlianka, a village near the right bank of the Volga, 28 German (or about 130 English) miles from Astrachan, situated on high, moderately inclining, and not marshy ground. The 1,700 inhabitants of this village maintain themselves mostly by fishing and by trade in salt and dried fish. It is not yet known whether the outbreak of the disease precisely at this spot was occasioned or favoured by local conditions, or, if so, what these conditions were. Nor is there as yet any confirmation of the statement that troops returning from the war buried there a number of their comrades who had died of typhus, or, according to another version, that they had there buried in a superficial manner a number of horses which had died of glanders, and that the first cases of the disease had been observed in the neighbourhood of their place of burial.

"In 1877 the epidemic, advancing eastward, reached the province of Ghilan, on the Caspian Sea, the chief town of which Resht, suffered a severe visitation of the pestilence. From that place there is considerable traffic carried on with the Government of Astrachan; while, with the inhabitants of the Eastern Caucasus who are nearly related to them, there is considerable intercourse, and among other things a not unimportant smuggling trade in tea and silk. Under these various connections it is hardly surprising if, as is now unanimously affirmed in several well informed quarters, cases of the disease were observed as early as May, 1877, and repeatedly since then in various spots in the south of the Government of Astrachan, there being on several occasions a considerable number of cases, at the same time cases the symptoms of which presented great similarity to those of the present more violent outbreak in Wetlianka, although the course of the disease was comparatively less severe. In a considerable case of this kind the cause assigned by persons attacked by the disease was their having come in contact with skins or hides from Persia.

"At Wetlianka the series of less important cases preceded the great and severe outbreak. With the dry cold of November the disease in the former instances disappeared; but when, at the end of November and the beginning of December a temperature of 2 to 14 Reaumur was attained, together with damp, misty weather, then suddenly the number of cases of the epidemic rapidly increased, and at the same time the course of the disease became very violent. Almost all the persons attacked, whose number is stated at 300, succumbed after a brief space, and the greater part of the surviving population fled to places in the neighbourhood, thus spreading abroad the germs of the disease. Soon cases of equally violent character appeared in Nikolskoje, Udatschnoje, Michailowsk, and Staritzkoje, and when at the beginning of January a military cordon was drawn round the entire district visited by the epidemic as a means of protecting the adjacent districts, there were as many as 19 places which had to be included within the lines. These were, on the right bank of the Volga, Staritzkoje, Kirda, Vindimirovka, Jenoliajevsk, Kapanovskaje, Wetlianka, Gratshevskaja, and Tcheryajar; while on the left bank of the Volga the places that isolated were Visdimirovka, Nikolskoje, Batajevka, Sukrutov, Bolchuny, Pirogovo, Udatschaja, Michailocsk, Sasykelskoje, Tambocka, and Selitrenoje. In order to preserve, as far as possible, the town of Zarizyn from infection, that place forming the terminus of the Russian railway system, and distant about 16 German, or about 75 English miles, from the chief seat of the disease, the place, along with the neighbouring district was shut off by a special cordon drawn out in a wide semi-circle in the direction of the infected district. This cordon commences on the north at Sredne-Pogkomnoje on the left bank of the Volga, passes through Verchne and Sredne-Achtubinskoje, crosses the Volga at the flourishing German Colony of Sarepta and terminates at Ostradnoje. According to the latest intelligence, this cordon is now probably carried round in the north-westerly direction, so that Zarizyn is at present excluded from all intercourse with the outer world, except by means of the railway. After the 24th of December, with the increase of cold, the disease abated rapidly in intensity. Among the localities included in the cordon first described, it is, according to the latest news, only in Selitrenoje, situated at the south-eastern extremity of the infected district, that new cases of the epidemic have appeared. On the other hand, since January 28, several cases have occurred outside the cordon to the south-east of Selitrenoje, in the village of Kenseilitzeje. There, too, the requisite measures for insolation and disinfection were at once carried out. It is reported that the authorities intend, at the cost of the Russian Government to destroy by fire all the houses visited by the plague. In the Government of Saratov, whose authorities have drawn a cordon of isolation against the Government of Astrachan, no case of the plague has, up to the present moment, been ascertained to have occurred; nor has any case been observed in any of the other Russian Governments."

NOTICES.

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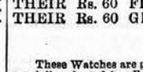
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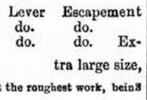

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